Myrionema Leclancherii, Harv., on record at Gay Head only, I have found at Marblehead; and

Gracilaria multipartita, Ag., known north of Cape Cod only in the interesting locality at Goose Cove, Squam, is plentiful in the Mystic River marshes, near Boston.

Saccorhiza dermatodea, De la Pyl., I found growing just below low-water mark round a little island off Marblehead, and I picked up a number of fronds washed ashore at Marblehead Neck; they were nearly, if not quite as large as specimens that I collected in Portland Harbor, Me.

Malden, Mass., March 8, 1882. FRANK S. COLLINS.

Ophioglossum nudicaule, L. fil.—The *Ophioglossum* collected by Dr. Parry and Mr. Cleveland in San Diego, California, in March and April, proves to be this species, rather than *O. vulgatum*.

The specimens collected in March were too immature to permit of a positive identification, but those which have been collected since are nearly mature, and are certainly nearer to *O. nudicaule* than to any other species.

Some of Dr. Parry's April specimens suggested *O. Lusitanicum* to me, but others in a more advanced state of maturity, since received from Mr. Cleveland, agree very well with *O. nudicaule*, and justify Prof. Eaton's suggestion (*in litt.*) that they belong to that species.

The California specimens are somewhat larger, and, for the most part, more fleshy than my Florida specimens, but show the characteristic disposition of this species to develop two or more fronds from the same root-stock.

In one of Mr. Cleveland's specimens, a root branches in opposite directions, forming a single horizontal rootlet on which two young plants arise from buds produced full three inches apart. The plants vary from $1\frac{1}{4}$ to $3\frac{1}{2}$ inches in height. In most specimens the fleshiness of the lamina wholly obscures the venation, but in others apparently becomes thinner and more membranaceous from age. The venation may be distinctly seen by holding the specimen to the light. The fertile branch arises from the base of the lamina; and the fruit-spike, which is raised on a foot-stalk half the length of the plant itself, bears from 10 to 20 sporangia. Both laminae and fruit-spikes exhibit a tendency toward acuminate apices, though not in so marked a degree as in my Florida specimens.

This species has heretofore been recorded in the United States only from the South Atlantic and Gulf States, and its present discovery (or re-discovery, as it was originally collected in San Diego, by Dr. Parry in 1850, when the specimens were unfortunately lost before being identified) so far away from this region is a most interesting one which may lead to the detection of intervening stations.

As suggested by Mr. Cleveland, some close ground work, with keen eyes, at the right seasons of the year, will probably show that this fern is not so rare as generally supposed.

My thanks are due, both to Dr. Parry and Mr. Cleveland, for specimens in different stages of maturity. A note from the latter, just at hand, states that the little fern is already disappearing, thus

indicating its limited season to be of from six to eight weeks' duration.

Medford, Mass., April 22, 1882. GEO. E. DAVENPORT.

A propos of a Paper on the Vitality of Seeds.—I think I can understand why a striking article on "The Germination and Vitality of Seeds," by Richard E. Kunzé, M.D., is "published by subscription of members of the Club"; but I do not understand why I am reported to give, in "How Plants Grow," "extracts from a paper drawn up by the Rev. Dr. Marks," the said paper being a circumstantial account of the germination in Illinois of some seeds taken from a rose-hip found in the hand of an Egyptian mummy, estimated to be about 2500 years old. I am sure there is nothing of this in "How Plants Grow," and I greatly wonder that any one should have supposed that I should have thought the account, upon the face of it, was worth mentioning, even for the sake of showing that it is quite fallacious. Dr. Kunzé can perhaps explain how he came to connect my name with this narrative.

Cambridge, Mass. ASA GRAY.

(The above note has been submitted to Dr. Kunzé, who desires us to express his regret for having inadvertently copied an entire paragraph and credited it to "How Plants Grow," while only the first sentence of the note should have been ascribed to that work. The error arose through Dr. Kunzé's somewhat defective eyesight, which led him to overlook quotation-marks. We are informed that Dr. Kunzé has made an explanation to Dr. Gray by letter. The above disclaimer, with these few remarks, will serve to set the matter right with those who have read the paper in question.—ED.)

Notes from Chemung County, N. Y.—In my former notes from this county I neglected to mention that I found *Hydrangea arborescens*, L., growing on the rocks at the Wellsburg Narrows. This was in 1879. I have since found it in a cool ravine one mile west, on the north side of the Chemung, in the town of Elmira. I have no record of its having been found elsewhere in the State. It is certainly quite common in the northern part of Bradford County. I hope it will be looked for by those working in Tioga and Broome Counties, as I desire to know its geographical distribution. The elevation here is about 824 feet above tide-water. May that not influence its range into this State? I have never seen it in Steuben County, whose elevation increases westward. C. D. Fretz, M.D., of Sellersville, Pa., informs me that some years ago he found *Polemonium caeruleum*, L., in a bog near Apalachin, Tioga County, N Y. I shall look for it there this coming season. Have *Poa caesia*, Smith, *Eriophorum vaginatum*, L., and *Lespedeza Stuvei*, Nutt., been found in New York State? Can anyone give me a station for *Carex cephaloidea*, Dew.?

Lowman, N. Y. THOS. F. LUCY.